CATALOGUE

OF THE

SOUTHERN BAPTIST

THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

TWENTIETH SESSION, 1878-79.

PUBLISHED BY THE BOARD:
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1879.

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BASS, L. D. . . . . Scranton, S. C.
O. T.—N. T.—Bib. Int.—Sys. Eng.

BELL, T. P. . . . . Columbia, S. C.
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BLAKE, W. P. . . . . Martinsburg, Blair Co., Penn.
O. T.—N. T.—Bib. Int.—Sys Eng.

BURNETT, N. C. . . . . Chambersburg, Va.
O. T.—N. T.—Bib. Int.

BUTLER, J. H. . . . . Georgetown, Ky.
O. T.—N. T.—Gk. Jr.—Heb Jr.

CAMPBELL, J. A. . . . . Georgetown, Ky.
O. T —Hom.—Gk. Jr.—Heb. Jr.

CAMPBELL, W. T. . . . . Liberty, Mo.
O. T.—N. T.—Gk. Jr.

CARNEY, R. E. . . . . Lisbon, Va.
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CARTER, W. P. . . . . Pontotoc, Miss.
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COLBERT, J. S. . . . . Eufaula, Ind. Ter.
O. T.—N. T.—Sys. Eng.

CONNER, J. S. . . . . Chillicothe, Mo.
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CRAIGHEAD, T. B. . . . . Marion, Ala.
O. T.—N. T.—Sys. Eng.

DERIEUX, W. T. . . . . Miller's Tavern, Essex Co., Va.
O. T.—N. T.—Bib. Int.—Sys. Eng.

DILL, J. S. . . . . Marion, Ala.
Ch. Hist.—Sys. Lat.—Ch. Gov —Pol.— Hom.

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Ch. Hist.—Lat. Th.

EASLEY, J. W. . . . . Louisville, Ky.
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EDWARDS, O. T. . . . . Marley's Mill, Randolph Co., N. C.
Cn. Hist.—Hom.—Sys Eng.—Gk. Jr

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O. T—N. T.—Sys. Eng.

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FORD, W. J. R. . . . . Nichols, Marion Co., S. C.
O. T.—N. T.—Hom.—Sys. Eng.

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O. T.—N. T.—Bib. Int.—Gk. Jr.

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Sys. Eng.—Ch. Gov.

GORDON, W. T. . . . . Westport, Oldham Co., Ky.
N. T.—Bib. Int.—Sys. Eng.

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Bib. Int.—Pol.—Ch. Gov.

HARE, WM. B. . . . . Montevallo, Ala.
O. T—Bib. Int.—Pol.—Ch. Gov.—Ch. Hist.

HARRIS, W. F. . . . . Talleyville, Va.
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O. T.—N. T—Pol.—Ch. Hist.

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Sys. Eng.—Hom.—Cn. Hist.

HUMPHREYS, S. C. . . . . Bardstown, Nelson Co., Ky.
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O. T.—N. T.—Bib. Int.—Sys. Eng.

JACKSON, T. M. . . . . Love's, DeSoto Co., Miss.
Sys. Eng—Ch. Gov.—Gk. Jr.

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O T.—N. T.—Bib. Int.—Sys. Eng.

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Pol—Ch. Hist.

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O. T.—N. T.—Bib. Int.—Ch. Gov.

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O T—N. T.—Hom.—Sys Eng.

OLIVER, J. W. . . . . Eddyville, Lyon Co., Ky.
O. T.—N. T.—Ch. Gov.

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PACE, J. K. . . . . Donaldsville, S. C.
O. T.—N. T.—Bib. Int.—Gk. Jr.

PROBERT, T. C. . . . . Youngstown, O.
N. T.—Ch. Hist.—Ch. Gov.—Bib. Int.

PRUITT, C. W. . . . . Barretsville, Dawson Co., Ga.
Gk. Sr.—Heb. Sr.—N. T.—Ger.

RAIRDEN, N. B. . . . . Clyde, Kan.
O. T.—N. T.—Hom.

RIGGAN, G. W. . . . . Richmond, Va.
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O. T.—N. T.—Heb. Jr.

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O. T.—N. T.—Bib. Int.—Gk. Jr.

ROBINSON, W. L. . . . . Greentown, Mo.
O. T.—N. T.—Hom.

ROWAN, T. J. . . . . Crystal Springs, Miss.
Hom.—Pol.—Gk. Sr.

RUPERT, L. . . . . Big Clear Creek, W. Va.
O. T.—N. T.—Bib. Int.—Ch. Gov.

SAVAGE, B. J. . . . . Baton Rouge, La.
Hom.—Ch. Gov.—Heb. Jr.—Ger.

SCARBOROUGH, C. W. . . . . Forestville, N. C.
O. T.—N. T.—Hom.—Sys. Eng.

SCOTT, G. R. . . . . Versailles, Ky.
O. T.—N. T.—Hom.

SCOTT, J. M. . . . . Saltsburg, Penn.
Hom.—Sys. Eng.—Gk. Jr.—Heb. Jr.

SHARRARD, J. T. . . . . Louisville, Ky.
Hom.

SHOTT, G. M. . . . . Staunton, Va.
O. T.—N. T.—Bib. Int.—Ch. Gov.—Pol.

SIBLEY, S. W. . . . . Clinton, Miss.
O. T.—N. T.—Sys. Eng.

SIMMONS, J. D. . . . . Weston, Lewis Co., W. Va.
Bib. Int.—Ch. Hist.—Hom.—Pol.

SIMS, C. H. . . . . Deadleyville, Ala.
O. T.—N. T.—Bib. Int.

SMITH, H. C. . . . . Petersburg, Va.
N. T.—Pol.—Ch. Gov.—Gk. Sr.—Heb. Jr.

SMITH, S. B. . . . . Elizabethtown, Ky.
O. T.—N. T.—Hom.—Sys. Eng.

SMITH, W. P. . . . . Glenn Springs, Spartanburg Co., S. C.
O. T.—N. T.—Hom.—Sys. Eng.

STAMPS, J. J. . . . . Louisville, Ky.
O. T—Gk. Sr.—Gk. Jr.—Heb. Jr.

STEPHENS, C. R. . . . . Bowling Green, Ky.
Ch. Gov.—Sys. Eng.—Heb. Sr.

SUBLETT, R. A. . . . . Greenville, S. C.
O. T.—N. T.—Bib. Int.—Sys. Eng.

TALBERT, G. L. . . . . McAfee, Ky.
O. T.—N. T.—Hom.—Sys. Eng.

TAYLOR, E. A. . . . . Natchez, Miss.
N. T.—Gk. Jr.—Heb. Jr.—Sys. Eng.

TAYLOR, S. F. . . . . Charleston, W. Va.
O. T.—N. T.—Pol.

THAMES, T. B. . . . . Mobile, Ala.
Ch. Hist.—Pol.—Hom.

THOMAS, A. J. S. . . . . Bennettsville, S. C.
Ch. Hist.—Pol.- Hom.—Gk. Sr.—Sys. Lat.

THOMPSON, S. F. . . . . Louisville, Ky.
O. T.—N. T.—Ch. Hist.—Sys. Eng.—Sys. Lat.—Heb. Jr.—Gk. Jr.

THORNHILL, J. T. E. . . . . Tower Hill, Appomattox Co., Va.
N. T.—Hom.—Heb. Jr.

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Gk. Jr.—Ch. Hist.

TUPPER, H. A. . . . . Richmond, Va.
Ch. Hist.—Hom.—Sys. Eng.—Sys. Lat.—Gk. Sr.

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O. T.—N. T.—Hom.—Pol.—Heb. Jr.

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O. T.—N. T.—Ch. Gov.

WILLIS, PAUL . . . . . Archer, Fla.
N. T.—Ch. Hist—Pol.

YANCEY, G. W. . . . . Louisville, Ky.
Heb. Jr.

HILDRETH, ... New Albany, Ind.
Attending N. T. Lectures.

Rev. Wm. Hildreth, New Albany, Ind., has attended lectures in the N. T. Eng. class, and Mr. S. S. Broadus, Louisville, in the Greek classes.

Matriculated Students	94
Non-Matriculated Students	2
Total Number of Students	96

Abbreviations.

Bib. Int. . . .	School of	Biblical Introduction.
O. T.	"	Old Testament Interpretation, English.
Heb. Jr.	"	" Hebrew, Junior Class.
Heb. Sr.	"	" " Senior Class.
N. T.	"	New Testament Interpretation, English.
Gk. Jr.	"	" Greek, Junior Class.
Gk. Sr.	"	" " Senior Class.
Sys. Eng. . . .	"	Systematic Theology, English.
Sys. Lat. . . .	"	" " Latin.
Pol.	"	Polemic Theology.
Hom.	"	Homiletics, or Preparation and Delivery of Sermons.
Ch. Hist. . . .	"	Ecclesiastical History.
Ch. Gov. . . .	"	Church Government and Pastoral Duties.
Pat. Gk. . . .	"	Patristic Greek.
Syr.	"	Syriac.
Ger.	"	German.

THE SOUTHERN BAPTIST THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

LOCATION.

The Seminary, previously located at Greenville, S. C., was removed in the summer of 1877 to Louisville, Ky.

DESIGN.

The Institution was established in 1859, by general co-operation of Southern Baptists, with the design of furnishing such theological education as is needed by Baptist ministers. The theory of our churches has always been, and will doubtless continue to be, that the ministry must not be confined to such as have enjoyed superior advantages for mental culture; but that every one who proposes to be a preacher shall be encouraged to gain the most thorough education in his power, while all, whatever general cultivation they may possess, are urged to a diligent study of religious truth, and are examined as to their acquaintance with this before they can be ordained. Our ministry thus contains men of every grade of culture. To meet its wants, then, a Theological Seminary must furnish to college-graduates ample facilities for studying the Scriptures in the original, and for pursuing all the branches of a complete theological education; and at the same time it must afford to such as have only a good English education the opportunity of studying the Scriptures in the English version, and full theological instruction in all other respects.

These objects are found to be satisfactorily provided for by the plan of the Seminary. It does not propose to wean away students from completing their college course; on the contrary, its influence is strongly in favor of full collegiate education whenever practicable. And yet it welcomes all to the study of Theology, allowing each to choose his own subjects, according to his own preparation and preference.

It must be understood, however, that the Seminary does not propose to supply the place either of a college or grammar school. Its object is to teach Theology in all its various branches. Without a good English education already acquired, a man can not profitably pursue any portion of our course in the English classes. Neither is he prepared for the Latin or Greek classes, without at least as good a knowledge of these languages as is ordinarily possessed by college graduates.

INDEPENDENCE OF THE SCHOOLS.

The whole course of instruction is here divided into eight distinct and independent Schools, comprising eleven departments, as specified below. In each of these, except the three Schools of Old Testament Interpretation, New Testament Interpretation, and Systematic Theology, students of different grades of culture can study together in the same class. In those three schools there is an English Department intended for *all* who join the particular school, and a higher department for those desiring to study Hebrew and Greek Exegesis or Latin Theology. Those who pursue these more learned studies can at the same time learn many things to greater advantage in the English departments, particularly in the way of gaining those broad views of the connection of Scripture which they are not so likely to gain through the medium of the original languages. Thus, brethren differing widely in general education are thrown together in most of their studies, an arrangement which is found greatly to promote mutual understanding, respect, and sympathy. The best educated see that it is possible for men of inferior advantages to equal or surpass them by ability and diligence. The less educated, while encouraged by perceiving this fact, are at the same time brought to appreciate the great advantage of an acquaintance with the original Scriptures, and are sometimes led to acquire, by great exertions, a knowledge of the learned languages.

The large amount of exegetical study in the English departments, the fact that only a part of the students undertake the more erudite subjects, and the independence of the schools, render it easy to make the course as a whole more extensive than is practicable in seminaries which have the same curriculum for all. And every individual student can construct, with aid from the professors, when desired, such a course as is best suited to him.

EACH STUDY COMPLETE IN A YEAR.

The course in each of the schools or departments is completed in one year, except Hebrew and Greek. Even in these, a large part of the Hebrew course is taught to the Junior class, and in Greek exegesis a well-prepared student may enter both classes at once. The several classes of the various departments meet from two to six times per week, according to the extent and difficulty of the subject; and the hours of meeting are so arranged as not to conflict. A student may thus enter the Seminary for a single session, and complete the subjects he selects; and if he then determines to go on, other subjects may be taken up in succeeding sessions, and in like manner completed. The whole course is found to require three or four years, according to circumstances.

ONE SESSION FOR PASTORS ON LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Many pastors are anxious to pursue some quiet theological study, but cannot permanently give up their churches. Some of them could get leave of absence for eight months, to return at the beginning of the next summer. The plan of the Seminary obviously allows such a one to select just the studies which he may prefer. A man of some maturity, present from the first day of the session, could attend the classes in Old Testament English, New Testament English, Systematic Theology English, Preparation and Delivery of Sermons, and Church Government and Pastoral Duties, which would be quite a practicable course of study for one session. If anxious to study Biblical Introduction, Polemics, or Ecclesiastical History, Hebrew or Greek Exegesis, or Latin Theology, he could substitute any of these, according to preference and preparation. And the time of his absence would be mainly during the Fall and Winter months, when his labors, especially with our country churches, would be less imperatively needed. Substantially. this plan has been pursued by some at almost every session since the Seminary was established.

SCHOOLS OF THE SEMINARY.

I. BIBLICAL INTRODUCTION.

PROFESSOR WHITSITT.

The most important sciences auxiliary to Exegetical Theology are taught in this school, namely: Biblical Geography, Biblical Archæology, Canonics, Inspiration and Hermeneutics. Barrow's Sacred Geography and Antiquities is employed as a text book with references to the works of Robinson, Ritter, Tobler and others in Geography, and those of DeWette, Ewald, Saalschuetz and others in Archæology.

The instruction on the other subjects is imparted almost entirely by lectures.

In this school also is given a course of lectures on Ecclesiastical Encyclopædia and Methodology, with references to a pretty good collection of the catalogues of leading Theological Seminaries. Students are required to write essays, and furnish from time to time scientifical schedules of the various theological disciplines which are subjected to to criticism on the part of the class.

II. OLD TESTAMENT INTERPRETATION.

PROFESSOR TOY.

1. *English Department.*—The Old Testament is studied in chronological order, in the English version, with references to the original when necessary. The whole course of events is considered in its connection with secular history, but especially as an unfolding of the great divine plan of providence and redemption. The Jewish civil constitution, the design of the ceremonial laws, the true connection between the Old and New Covenants, and the theology of the Old Testament receive special attention. The origin and character of the Pentateuch, and the structure, thought, and theology of the Psalms are treated at length; the study of the prophecies is connected with the periods of the history to which they belong. Some selected portions are minutely examined and interpreted, and in connection with the study of the text, written exercises (exegesis or illustration) are from time to time required.

TEXT BOOKS: Smith's Manual of Old Testament History; Conant's Psalms; but the instruction is chiefly by lectures.

2. *Hebrew Department.*—In this there are two classes, a Junior and a Senior:

(I). In the Junior class the Hebrew Language is taught, commencing with the rudiments, and going over selected parts of the historical books, the object being to give to the student a knowledge of the grammar, and such facility in reading as to lay a good foundation for further exegetical study.

(II.) The Senior class begins with the study of the Biblical Aramaic, then passes to a thorough examination of the Etymology and Syntax of the Hebrew and Aramaic; a careful comparison being instituted between the two languages. Throughout the entire session, the class write exercises (rendering of English and Greek into Hebrew, and of Hebrew and Aramaic into English), partly from Hackett, and partly selected by the Professor. Instruction is given in Text-Criticism (Masora, Manuscripts, Versions,) by lectures. The portions of the Bible read are chiefly from the Prophets and Poets, to which are added selections from the Targums; and special attention is paid to the exegesis.

Instruction in other Shemitic languages is given to those who desire it.

TEXT BOOKS: Besides Hebrew Bible (Hahn's ed) and Lexicon (Davies or Gesenius): *Junior Class*:—Davidson's Grammar. *Senior Class*—Green's Grammar, Rigg's Chaldee Manual, and Hackett's Hebrew Exercises.

III. NEW TESTAMENT INTERPRETATION.

PROFESSOR BROADUS.

1. *English Department*—The Interbiblical history is first surveyed as a necessary preparation for comprehending the New Testament. The appropriate portions of Josephus and the leading books of the Old Testament Apocrypha are read as material for this history. The Life of Christ is carefully studied with the help of a popular treatise and a Harmony of the Gospels. Each of the Gospels is afterwards read as a whole under the guidance of analyses, etc, and then selected portions of our Lord's teachings are examined with greater minuteness. In the second half session the Acts and Epistles are taken up, the latter being read as they occur in the course of the history, with reference to their general contents, as indicated by analyses. Some leading epistle is studied, more in detail, so as to afford exercises in careful interpretation. The course closes with lectures on the book of Revelation.

TEXT BOOKS: Josephus' Works and Old Testament Apocrypha; Clark's Harmony of the Gospels and Farrar's Life of Christ; Conybeare and Howson's Life and Writings of Paul. In addition to daily examination upon these works, copious lectures are given throughout the session.

2. In the *Greek Department* there are two classes:

(I.) The Junior class rapidly reviews the forms of the Greek language, and reads largely in the New Testament, and in some one of the Greek Fathers. The doctrines of Greek Syntax are discussed at length, and the peculiarities of the New Testament idiom incidentally explained. Synonyms of the New Testament receive special attention. There are weekly written translations of Greek into English, or English into Greek.

TEXT BOOKS: Greek Testament (Tischendorf's latest ed.); Gildersleeve's Justin Martyr; Hadley's Grammar and a Lexicon.

(II.) The Senior class reads freely in the Septuagint, comparing the historical portions read with Josephus, to illustrate the differences of idiom and style between classical and Biblical Greek. It also reads several books of the New Testament, and students are required to read privately, if not in recitation, the whole New Testament, while studying in the Junior and Senior classes. Greek Syntax is carefully re-examined, with systematic attention to the peculiarities of the New Testament Greek, the greater part of Winer's Grammar being studied in regular lessons. The Text-Criticism of the New Testament is also carefully studied, with practical application to many interesting passages, and the familiar use of Tischendorf's great critical edition. The course closes with exegetical lectures on select words and passages. There are weekly written exercises, being translations of English into Greek and of difficult passages of Greek into English, or critical and exegetical discussions. The idea of the whole course is not to offer the students some results of the professor's exegetical studies, but to send them forth prepared to make exegesis for themselves.

TEXT BOOKS: Tischendorf's Greek Testament (as in the Junior class); Septuagint; Josephi Opera (furnished by the Library); Winer's Grammar; Greek Lexicon (Liddell and Scott's sixth edition best); Wilkii Clavis Novi Testamenti, ed. Grimm; Hammond's Textual Criticism; Tischendorf's critical New Testament, eighth greater ed. (furnished).

The Professor meets privately such students or resident graduates as desire to read further in the Greek Fathers. Books for this purpose are furnished.

IV. SYSTEMATIC THEOLOGY.

PROFESSOR————————

[*Taught this session by Prof. Boyce.*]

English.—It is intended to bring the instruction of the English Department of the School of Systematic Theology within the reach of all who have acquired a good English Education. On this account all references to other languages are dispensed with, so far as practicable, and are only made in such a way as to be understood by this class of students. It is attempted to teach Theology in a Biblical point of view, so as to develop the Scriptural presentation of the doctrines. The instruction is given by lectures in connection with a text book, on which the class is examined.

TEXT BOOK: Hovey's Theology.

Latin.—The studies of this Department can be pursued by those only who are well acquainted with the Latin language. It is intended to make a practical use of the best preparation that can be brought to the study of Theology, and through it to make tributary to the course those writings which are still in the original Latin. The text book used has long occupied the highest rank as a complete treatise on Theology. It furnishes an addition to the School of Polemics as well as to the English course in this School. In connection with it are read portions of some of the Latin Fathers and Schoolmen, and the various church creeds and confessions.

TEXT BOOK: Francisci Turrettini Institutio Theologiæ Elencticæ.

V. POLEMIC THEOLOGY AND APOLOGETICS.

PROFESSOR WHITSITT.

The design of this School is the examination of various forms of error, and the refutation of objections brought against the truth. After introductory lectures the following, among other subjects, are discussed:

Rationalism in its various forms, Materialism, Pantheism, Mysticism; the various forms of Heathenism, especially Buddhism, and Brahmanism, as compared with Christianity; erroneous views of Christianity, as Socinianism, Arianism, Pelagianism, Arminianism, Universalism, etc.

The system of Romanism receives the attention due to the influence of that sect it this country and abroad. Special attention is paid to the controversies on Baptism, and to other controversies between the Baptists and Methodists, Presbyterians, Episcopalians and Campbellites.

TEXT BOOKS: Christlieb's Modern Doubt and Christian Belief, and Hardwick's Christ and other Masters.

VI. HOMILETICS.

PROFESSOR BROADUS.

The principal subjects are the Selection and Interpretation of Texts, and the Collection of General Materials for Preaching; the Arrangement, Style, and Delivery of Sermons; the History of Preaching; and the conduct of Public Worship.

The Professor's Treatise on the Preparation and Delivery of Sermons is studied, and much additional matter given in the form of conversation and lecture. Some small recent volume on Preaching is then read. On the History of Preaching lectures are given in addition to the printed volume; and in connection with these the class analyze and criticize a number of celebrated sermons. A course of lectures on English Literature is given the class by Professor Toy.

The numerous written exercises consist of sketches of sermons, or sermons written in full, which are criticized by the Professor, both privately and before the class. Brief speeches on either side of some assigned subject are made in the presence of several professors, giving occasion for suggestions as to individual faults of delivery, and practice, in the management of "five minute speeches;" and longer addresses are occasionally substituted. The students have frequent opportunity for preaching in the city and vicinity, and sermons heard by the professors are often privately criticized, but there is no preaching merely for practice. The class is freely exercised in reading the Scriptures, and reading hymns, and much stress is laid on the proper conduct of public worship.

Text Books: The Professor's treatise, and his Lectures on the History of Preaching: some volume of the Yale Lectures, or of Spurgeon's Lectures to his Students; Fish's Masterpieces of Pulpit Eloquence, and Pulpit Eloquence of the Nineteenth Century (furnished from the Library).

Lessons in Elocution are given by Prof. Robert Kidd.

VII. ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

PROFESSOR BOYCE.

[*Taught this Session by Professor Whitsitt.*]

This school embraces the larger portion of the subjects which are commonly treated in the department of Historical Theology, namely Church History in its various periods, Ecclesiastical Geography, the History of Doctrines, Ecclesiastical Archæology, and Statistics. One lecture a week is devoted to the History of Doctrines.

The library contains a very good collection of original sources with references to the Montanists, Novatians, Donatists, Paulicians, Catharists, Waldenses and other religious parties, and students are required to present essays based upon these sources discussing the origin, progress, opinions and practices of these and other dissenting organizations.

Kurtz's Church History is employed as a text book, with references to the works of Hase, Gieseler, Neander, Alzog, Doellinger, and to Smith's Tables; also Wiltsch's Atlas Sacer seu Ecclesiasticus, with references to Von Wedell's Historical Geographical Hand Atlas, and Wiltsch's Handbuch der kirchlichen Geographie und Statistik.

VIII. CHURCH GOVERNMENT AND PASTORAL DUTIES.

PROFESSOR BOYCE.

These subjects are presented in lectures. In treating the former topic reference is made to the various sources from which different denominations of Christians deduce the authority for their church government, and to the laws by which they are governed. This includes an examination of their creeds and confessions, and, where such has authority, of the Canon law. The teachings of the New Testament, and the practice of the Apostolic churches are maintained to be the only true sources of authority. It is shown that these do furnish an adequate system, to which are only to be added such rules as are not inconsistent therewith, and these only as temporary and local, and in no respect as necessary and authoritative. The nature of the universal, invisible church is exhibited with the evidence that it involves the essential idea of an ecclesia. The distinction is pointed out between the kingdom of Christ and the invisible church as well as the local churches. The visible churches of Christ are claimed to be local and independent of each other, though capable of voluntary association for the spread of His kingdom. The character and membership of such local churches is discussed, together with their relations to each other and to the particular church with which they are connected.

Under the head of Pastoral Duties, lectures are given upon the various topics connected with the Ministry, and particularly with the Pastoral Office; such a direction being given to the selection and treatment of the topics as, it is hoped, will most tend to the cultivation of ministerial piety, and a preparation for the faithful discharge of *Pastoral Duties*.

COLLATERAL AND POST-GRADUATE STUDIES.

The peculiar plan of this Institution forbids the admission *ad eundem gradum* of students who have taken part of a course at other seminaries, and all applications to this effect have been necessarily declined. But the plan offers special facilities for post-graduate study, in that the subjects are all taught independently and at different hours, so that the resident graduate may attend the regular lectures in any subjects he pleases. Several collateral branches are also taught to such under-graduates or post-graduates as desire to study them. Among these are Arabic, Syriac, Æthiopic and the other languages cognate to Hebrew, and Sanskrit, which is so important to a thorough knowledge of Greek and of English; also Patristic Greek, for which some new and convenient text books are found in the Douglass Series of Christian Classics; and the German language, which is taught every session from the elements, while advanced students are assisted in reading German works of Exegesis, Theology, Church history, etc.

BOARDING HALL AND EXPENSES.

Tuition, lodging, room-furniture, library, and use of public rooms, are all free. Most of tbe students prefer to board in common, and the cost of comfortable boarding, including pay for the necessary servants, and of a lady employed to take charge, has been less than $9 a month. Fuel, lights, and washing amount to some $2 a month additional. Books and stationery from $10 to $20 a year. Those who prefer it, find board in private families at about $20 a month, exclusive of fuel, lights, and washing.

AID TO STUDENTS.

The Seminary has no permanent fund for the support of students; but a sufficient sum for this purpose is furnished by special contributions from churches and individuals. Those who wish to become students, and cannot obtain the means, are invited to correspond beforehand with Rev. J. A. Broadus, Louisville, Ky., stating how much of the necessary amount they can procure, together with some account of their present attainments, and plans for future labor. It is earnestly desired that no brother who is *prepared to profit* by the instruction given in the Seminary should be prevented by lack of means from enjoying its advantages. The aid extended rarely exceeds the cost of board and half the text books. A student must provide otherwise whatever is necessary for traveling expenses, fuel, lights, washing, and clothing.

LIBRARY.

The Library of the Seminary contains about seven thousand volumes, and affords good material for exegetical, historical, theological, and other investigations. In addition to the theological library of Furman University of South Carolina, which was transferred to this Seminary, and valuable donations and bequests from the Trustees of Columbian College (now Columbian University), D. C., Prof. W. E. Bailey, of S. C. the Rev. Dr. B. Manly, Sr., and others, it has from time to time purchased standard works in all departments of theological inquiry. Students are allowed free access throughout the day to the books under proper conditions. Further facilities for research are afforded by the Public Library of Louisville and other public and private libraries in the city, amounting to about fifty thousand volumes.

Additions to the Library, whether by the donation of books, or the contribution of money to purchase them, will be gladly received.

EXAMINATION AND GRADUATION.

There are two examinations in each school—one in the middle, and one at the close of the session, the latter including in some cases the whole course of study during the session. The examinations are almost entirely written, and diplomas are granted in accordance with their results, taken in connection with the standing of the student during the term.

1. In the Schools of Interpretation and Systematic Theology, each of which has two departments, graduation in either department of a School entitles the student to a Certificate of Proficiency in that department.

2. Graduation in any one School entitles the student to a diploma, with the degree of GRADUATE in that School.

3. Graduation in all the Schools, except the Hebrew, Greek, and Latin classes, entitles the student to a Diploma, with the degree of ENGLISH GRADUATE of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary.

4. Graduation in all the Schools entitles the student to a Diploma with the degree of FULL GRADUATE of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary.

SOCIETIES.

One day in each month is devoted to the meetings of the "Society of Missionary Inquiry of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary," on which day no lectures are held. Historical, statistical and other papers are read or addresses made, and topics of practical importance

discussed in connection with the work of missions. The Faculty and all the students compose the Society.

The "Andrew Fuller Society" meets once a week for literary and other debate.

SESSION AND VACATION.

There is but one session, which begins on the first day of September, and closes the first week in May. It is of the utmost importance that students be present on the opening day of the session. An introductory lecture is delivered on that day by one of the professors, and the course in each of the schools begins immediately. Those who arrive later will suffer much inconvenience. A delay of a few weeks may render it extremely difficult, and in some of the schools impossible, to prosecute the studies successfully. The boarding-hall will not be open for students before the 28th of August; students arriving before that time must seek lodgings elsewhere.

The vacation of four months affords opportunity for the students to engage in colportage and missionary work. Even during the session there are various opportunities for doing good in such labors, in the city and surrounding country.

MATRICULATION.

The fundamental rules of the Seminary require "that all applicants for Matriculation as students shall furnish satisfactory evidence to the Faculty of their piety and call of God to the Ministry, and of the fact that the church to which they belong approves of their desire to to enter upon that work. They shall also pledge themselves to submit to such rules as the Faculty may lay down for the government of the Seminary, and shall be entitled to its instruction free of any charge for tuition."

FORM OF BEQUEST.

The hope is entertained that many will feel inclined to make bequests for the furtherance of the objects of this Seminary, or for the education of pious young men in connection with it. A form of bequest is therefore here given:

I hereby give and bequeath to the "Southern Baptist Theological Seminary," now located in Louisville, Ky., the sum of..... (or, that certain parcel and tract of land, etc., etc.,) to be applied by them to the purposes of said Seminary, (or, for the education of pious young men in connection with said Seminary).